

Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., Feb. 10, '06.

On \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year—however, there is a terrible financial pressure on society women. They

\$21.75

Child Labor in the United States!

By IRA B. CROSS.

"I heard the sad sweet song of a bird, and the music seemed at once to soothe and sadden my heart.
I heard the moan of the sea when its waves lashed the shore as if in agony of discontent.
I heard the sob of a child as its frail little body bent over a whirling machine.
That was the saddest of all."
— Gladys F. Lamb.

Causes of Child Labor.

BEFORE taking up the discussion of the remedies for child labor let us first investigate the numerous causes for its existence. Too many of our reformers and agitators rush into the solution of a problem without first having carefully considered the situation. In the case of child labor the causes are so various and so widely different that we must needs travel far into the subject in order to obtain an adequate grasp of this perplexing problem.

Child labor has always existed! But in the early days of society the child worked about the home. He was a helper to his parents, running errands for them, and assisting in many ways with their labor. Surrounded with all the influences of the home, this sort of work was but an education for him. He learned the use of hands and brain, became acquainted with the ins and outs of his father's trade and in many ways prepared himself for a future life of usefulness. Today the situation is greatly changed. The home has been replaced by the dirty and grimy walls of the factory, the kindly atmosphere of the family has been exchanged for the immoral and revolting environment of the workshop, while the curses and abuse of the ever watchful profit-seeking employers have been substituted for the advice and instruction of the parents. The factory life today prepares the little workers for futures of uselessness rather than for lives of usefulness.

In many instances "the wife and the child now support the family while the husband and father, unable to obtain employment, remains at home and does the housework." This has been due for the most part to the introduction of machinery. No longer is the strength and skill of men needed in many occupations. A woman or child can pull this or that lever and feed the machine with the raw material. The employer, eager to cut down expenses, realized this fact many years ago and began to substitute the child and wife for the father and husband. By this means he was enabled to undersell his competitor, and thus earn more riches for himself. As soon as one manufacturer introduced the practice, all the rest were forced to follow his example or suffer the disastrous results of competition. It is because of these facts that we now find mere tots employed at almost every conceivable occupation. They can make money for the manufacturers. Dollars can be coined out of their misery and ill health, while the sacrifice of their ambitions and future careers often means a fortune to the employer.

But at the bottom of the matter, it is not the fault of the capitalists that over 1,700,000 children are at work in the United States. The employer doesn't care who runs this or that machine as long as he gets his work done at the price which he is willing to pay. It is the fault of society, of the present system of industry, which forces men to use such inhuman methods in competing with others

in the same line of business. Abolish competition in the economic field and you abolish child labor! Inaugurate a system of industry in which the ability to make profits from the labor of one's fellow men is no longer the criterion of success, and the abuses of the factory world of today which shock the brain and heart of humanity, would not exist.

On the other hand, many of the employers are sincere in their denunciations of child labor. Some have even gone so far as to erect schools and provide competent teachers where the public have failed to do so, in order that their employees might be given an education. Within the last few years, and of their own volition, the Georgia Industrial Association as well as the Cotton Manufacturers' Association have passed rules restricting the employment of children in their factories. But as long as one unscrupulous employer exists in the United States and hires mere babes to work for him, just so long will his competitors be forced to follow his example, and we shall continue to have the ghastly sight of stunted and maimed bodies of unhealthy children held up before the eyes of our Twentieth Century civilization.

I do not plead for the employer. Neither do I wish to beg humanity's pardon for the numerous crimes which he has committed against it in the name of competition and profits. All that I can hope to do is to throw the burden of blame upon society itself, upon capitalism, which has robbed the cradle of its treasures in order to satisfy the demands of a system of privately owned and operated industry.

The child itself is too often to be blamed for its employment. Many a little tot, scarcely old enough to read and write, grows tired of its books and studies, and prefers the dull round of factory life to the strict discipline of the school room. A capitalist said before the industrial commission some years ago, "I have repeatedly asked children in my employ whether they would rather remain in school or be in the mill and I have never found one who would not rather be at work in the mill than go to school." While this statement of the employer perhaps puts the matter a little too strongly, I can say from my experience that this is too often the case. The little ones desire to work and earn money. They delight in the seeming freedom and excitement of factory life, so strongly in contrast with the restraining influences of the school room. Parents despair in their efforts to keep the child at his books and rather than have him roam the streets they consent to his employment.

Poor school accommodations must also be mentioned as a cause of child labor. From all over the United States comes the cry of the people for more and better public schools. In the South and West the accommodations are exceedingly poor, the length of term varying from two to four months, while many localities cannot boast of even this scanty provision for the education of the future citizen of the country. If no attempt be made to keep the child in school, it is natural to expect that he will sooner or later be found at work on the farm or in the factory. Teachers there are in plenty who take but little interest in the welfare of the children under their supervision, and who by this means discourage many from continuing their studies. It has sometimes happened that these supposed guardians of the ambitions of the young students have sent ten and twelve year old children to the factory inspector with a written request that permits be given them so that they could go to work, because the case of the little one had proven to be incorrigible. Such occurrences are truly a disgrace to our system of public education.

In times of panics and industrial depressions, when fathers and

older brothers are out of work, the younger children are often taken from school and put at odd jobs which will add one or two pennies to the coffers of the family. When industry again revives, they have lost all desire to return to school and are soon numbered among the workers of the nation.

Many paid hirelings of capitalism defend the employment of children upon the grounds that in a large number of cases the youthful workers are the only support of widowed mothers and aged parents. But one's sympathy for such cases soon disappears when it is learned that the children forced into the factory for this reason alone, comprise but about two percent of the total number at work in all occupations.

It is indeed sad to be forced to confess that a large amount of child labor can be traced to the parents of the little ones. In the struggle for bread they look upon their offspring only as a means to an end. The meagre wages which the child may be able to earn mean more to them than his future career. It is the present only which is important. The problem is to keep the wolf from the door NOW, and this is partly solved by placing the child in the factory at the earliest opportunity. As one author says, "They will do anything to deliver their children into the serfdom of the factory." They seldom hesitate to lie and swear falsely as to the age of their little ones, while cases have been frequently noted in which older children who could read and write have been substituted for those who could not in order that a working permit might be obtained for the latter. The labor commissioner of North Carolina says that the greatest grievance which they have in that State is the ignorant father who raises children just like crop and lives upon their labor. Parents about to leave for another State or for Canada, have been known to sell the permits of their children to persons who desire to place their children at work but could not do so because of the age requirement.

World's Work, Vol. 9, p. 1992.
Arena, Vol. 1, p. 382.
Ind. Com. Reports, Vol. 7, p. 491.
(A further installment next week)

needs to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

A Frank Confession.

Chicago Daily News (Editorial)
—On previous occasions the public has had reasons to note with approval the attitude taken by Socialist members of the State Legislature with regard to railway passes. That the members of this party remain firm in their convictions on this matter is shown by the action of two of them who received the usual "favors" from the railway company a few days ago. The favored lawmakers turned the passbooks over to their party's state executive committee which now returns them to the railway company with the following note:

"We wish to inform you that, unlike the men elected by the old political parties, Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Olson are not in the legislature to do the work of the corporations. Therefore they cannot and have no desire to do the sort of work for which these passes are intended as payment."

Public sentiment clearly recognizes that the Socialist members are in the right and that their action is a merited rebuke to pass-grafters. In declaring that the passes are "intended as payment" for favors of some kind, potentially obtainable from legislators, the Socialists are simply telling the truth, no matter how rude and ungrateful their outspokenness may seem to beneficiaries of the pass-graft system.

How long are the members of the older parties going to let the Socialists set the pace for them in attacking this serious abuse?

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WHAT SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS STAND FOR!

National Platform, Adopted at Chicago, May 5, 1904.

The National Headquarters of the Socialists are at 289 Dearborn St., Boylston Building, Chicago. The National Secretary is J. MAHLON BARNES, who may be addressed care of the National Headquarters.

I. We the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to

speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, and public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property capitalism is using our political institutions to make it possible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and

to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Social-Democratic movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, imbalances and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise of land values, the pro-

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WITHOUT a doubt, bigger dividends on small investments have been made through mining than in any other form of kid glove gambling.

Mining promoters are wont to dilate upon this in their advertising literature and the reader is thrilled with the story of how So and So put \$100 into Last Chance mining stock and a few months later sold out for many thousands and how Some One Else, usually a poor widow up in Maine put \$100 into Bad Dog stock and now has a yearly income of \$1200 from her original investment.

And no doubt many of these incidents are founded upon Gospel truth more or less elaborated.

"Gold mining has made many men fabulously wealthy." But the mines that have paid the small \$100 or \$1000 investor any great amount are far and few between and debated against their standing are the hundreds of others promoted by down-right crooks whose efforts are confined to selling stock and stealing gold—not mining it.

In a recent address before the Technical Society of the School of Mines in Golden, Col., Thomas Tonge, of Denver, an authority on financial subjects, said: "Illegitimate mining may be regarded as divided into two classes, viz:

(1) Where well meaning and honestly intentioned, but inexperienced and incompetent people go into and get others to go into ill-conceived and inefficiently carried out mining enterprises, inherently doomed to failure with loss of all the money involved.

(2) Where unscrupulous and irresponsible professional promoters organize a mere stock selling scheme, by which the ignorant, speculative and gambling public is worked rather than the ground; where the gold and silver in other people's pockets are relied on by promoters for profits; where 'rake off' and 'graft' predominate, and where, by reason of dishonesty of financing and management, the dupes furnishing the capital do not get a square deal even if the property prove good and capable of being profitably operated."

According to these statements, the amount of illegitimate mining, greatly exceeds that of the legitimate.

The way the mining promoter operates is to employ some competent (?)—mining engineer to make a complete and thorough examination of the property of the company. In nearly every case this

engineer gives a most favorable report of conditions as he finds them.

Then the promoter begins advertising for some "sucker born every minute" and he gets a large number of "bites" at the "bait" he throws them.

After the prospectus is sent, the follow-up letters begin to come, and after them a solicitor.

He is generally a well-groomed individual, a good, strong, convincing talker and has at his tongue's end tales of the fabulous wealth hidden beneath the earth on the claims staked by the Sure Thing Mining Company which he represents.

His pockets are bulging with reports, photographs of miners (?) at work, telegrams by the score from people who wired for stock and letters of indorsement from Mayors, Governors, United States Senators, etc.

And the fact of the matter is these letters are generally authentic. How they are secured we will leave to promoters.

After the solicitor leaves, you will be almost convinced that his mine is sure to prove a grand success.

Subsequent letters and advertising literature will tell you of the enormous fortunes made in mining.

How \$1000 invested in Home Stake, Butte and Boston, Calumet and Hecla, twenty years ago, is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to-day.

Just about this time the first quarterly dividend is declared, and you are informed that the stock which is now selling at 3 cents a share will advance to par, 30 cents, within the next ninety days, and you are advised to place your order at once, as "recent startling reports from the mines assure us that our claim is the richest in the Bull Dog Section."

Feeling sure that this will be the making of a fortune, hundreds and thousands of dupes invest their hard-earned cash.

But after the stock is bought, the dividends suddenly cease.

All sorts of explanations are made.

First the machinery has broken down.

Then there is a drought and until the rainy season sets in, operations will have to be suspended.

Soon winter comes along and the mines are closed on account of the difficulty in working them during the severe weather.

Various other explanations and excuses are made from time to time and afterward the stockholder

bears that the company's offices are closed, the officers cannot be found, and the mine has been abandoned.

When an examination of the books of the company is made, it is generally found that about 75 per cent of the stockholders' money has been charged to commissions, advertising and general expenses, and the other 25 per cent, has been used in working the mines.

And yet in the face of these facts, mining promoters still tell the dear public what a gilt-edge investment mining stock really is.

During the past few years one of the New York daily papers has carried in its columns advertisements of over five thousand mining propositions and of the entire lot only a very few have proved a success.

Only recently in a large Eastern city a promoting concern, politely known as "fiscal agents," was driven into a corner by a big newspaper and obliged to allow an examination of its books by an expert accountant.

It was found that the company had organized and floated several

"wild cat" mining companies in out-of-the-way districts.

The total receipts from the sale of stock in these companies was \$166,805. Of this amount, only \$23,237 had been spent for labor and supplies; \$80,578 had been spent for superintendents' traveling expenses and \$14,714 had been scooped up by the promoter for commissions and for the sale of stock, leaving a miserly \$2276 for distribution among the stockholders.

There was no doubt that most mining promoters have mastered the art of making money—for themselves.

And the richest and most profitable mine—the one which undoubtedly pays enormous dividends—is the public.

During the year of 1904 the production of minerals of all sorts in the United States alone amounted to \$1,600,000,000.

During 1905 it will probably exceed this enormous sum.

But it is safe to say that the thousands of mining properties advertised as "sure things" will do very little towards helping to make up this amount.—L.R.

The vote was a good deal of a surprise all around and the people in the galleries wore as bland smiles as the Social-Democratic aldermen did. It had been supposed that the crowd was present on account of the interurban franchises, but they now began to file out and left empty benches and a few street railway promoters, and lawyers and a number of real estate men whose properties will be enhanced by the new lines—which is usually the measure of their patriotism.

There had been a plan afoot to stampede the council into passing the two interurban franchises under suspension of the rules but it was called off. The two franchises were reported for third reading and an attempt was made to send them on for engrossment without amendment, by the gang that can always be counted on to favor corporations as against the people. The Social-Democrats, however, pronounced this in-lane last and introduced several amendments and wanted them carefully considered in committee. This was denied. Ald. Melms declared that the day when franchises could be rushed through and the people get nothing was past. Such grabs and over-anxious franchise giving had in the past not only enabled railroad men like Mitchell and Merrill to amass great wealth but street car men like McGeech, Becker, Hinsey and others as well, not to speak of the present octopuses that was sucking at the people's vitals.

But no heed was paid to his remarks. The amendments were taken up one by one for slaughter. Melms' amendment providing for a referendum was first killed. Stiglbauer in the municipal light debate had declared that we could not tell what the people wanted except by their votes, but his Siamese twin Mallory now said that every-

What Socialism Demands

BY HARRY QUELCH, OF LONDON JUSTICE.

Socialism is a theory of a system of human society based on the common ownership of the means of production and the carrying on of the work of production by all for the benefit of all. In other words, Socialism means that the land, the railways, the shipping, the mines, the factories and all such things as are necessary for the production of the necessities and comforts of life should be public property, just as our public roads, our public parks, and our public libraries are public property today, so that all these things should be used by the whole people to produce the goods that the whole of the people require.

Socialists say that this is no utopian dream, but the necessary natural outcome of the development of society. It used to be supposed that anything like the collective carrying on of any enterprise was impossible because it was thought that the personal supervision and control of the owners was absolutely necessary to the success of such an enterprise. But we see today that the greatest undertakings are those which are owned by joint stock companies, in which the personal supervision of the proprietors is quite impossible, and in which the whole business is managed and carried on by paid officials, who might just as well be paid by the community to carry on the enterprise in the interest of the general body of the people as be paid by a few wealthy men to carry it on for their profit.

Today goods are not produced to satisfy human needs; they are simply produced to provide profit for the class which owns the means of production. It is only for the sake of this profit that the property owning class owns these means of production. As a consequence, we have shoddy and adulterated goods produced. Also, as this profit is simply the difference between the value of the work which the working people do and the amount they receive in wages, the actual producers never receive the equivalent of what they produce, and therefore are never able to buy it back again. It happens, therefore, that, as the machinery of production increases and workmen are able to turn out more goods, they are thrown out of work, and they, with their wives and children, are in want and misery, not because there is any scarcity of the body wanted the roads, so no vote was necessary. "Even Ald. Melms says the people want them," he said, "so why put it to a vote?" Wonderful argument! The people's streets were in question, but they should have no voice!

Ald. Fiebrantz declared "The chamber of commerce is the bone

things they need, but because there is more of them than those who have produced them can buy.

Under the present system, therefore, the very increase of wealth is too often a curse to the wealth producers, simply because those who produce have no ownership in the means of production, and no control over the things produced.

Under Socialism, as the means of production would belong to the whole people, the whole people would have control of the things produced. Every increase of wealth then would benefit the whole community. Under the present system increased wealth means increased luxury for the few and increased poverty and suffering for the many. In a Socialist community increased production would mean more leisure, more wealth, more means of enjoying life, more opportunities for everybody.

By the discoveries of science, the invention of genius, the application of industry, man has acquired such power over nature that he can now produce wealth of all kinds as plentifully as water. There is no sound reason why poverty and want should exist anywhere on this earth. All that is needed is to establish a more equitable method of distributing the wealth already produced—in such profusion. That is what Socialism proposes to do. The work of production is organized, socialized; it is necessary to socialize distribution as well.

What is to be done to supplant the present system by Socialism; to substitute fraternal co-operation for the cut-throat competition of today? The first thing necessary is to organize the workers into a class-conscious party; that is, a party recognizing that as a class the workers are enslaved through the possession of the means of production by another class, recognizing, too, that between these two classes there is an antagonism of interest, a perpetual struggle, a constant class war, which must go on until the workers become possessed of political power, and use that power to become masters of the whole material means of production. When that has been achieved, the war of classes will be at an end, because the division of mankind into classes will have disappeared, the emancipation of the working class will have been accomplished and Socialism will be here.

and sinew of the city and it has asked that the franchises be passed without delay.

The amendment was killed, 35 to 8 (Ald. Welch had previously been called home by the illness of his wife).

Ald. Seidel's amendment for an

Class Interests in a Clash

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers.

IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wile, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grantz, Edward Schanz, Nicolas Petersen.

IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY BOARD: Frank Boess, James Sheehar, Charles Jenke, Gustav Geerdts.

IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Koestermann, N. P. Nielsen. Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Pulda.

The longest session but one in the history of the Milwaukee city council. Ald. Melms' ordinance for \$150,000 for a municipal electric light plant passed! The new list of election inspectors by which the Social-Democrats get 190 inspectors and ballot clerks in the polling booths of the city passed without a protest from the gang that previously voted to shut us out! Various resolutions of the Social-Democrats passed without having to first go to committees! Interurban franchises advanced to third reading and Socialist amendments seeking to safeguard the people and to protect the citizens employed by the companies killed after a bitter fight during which one capitalist party alderman yells across the floor "To Hell with the unions!" Capitalist party aldermen refuse to allow the franchises to go to a vote of the people.

The galleries of the council were packed with onlookers when Monday's meeting was called to order,

and the opportunity was not lost by several hot-air aldermen like Mallory and Stiglbauer to make long and tedious displays of their volubility, and this and the hot fight over the Social-Democratic franchise amendments prolonged the session from four o'clock in the afternoon to 9:30 in the evening. The lighting plant bonds which had been laid over at a previous meeting came up for consideration. Although the mayor had from political exigencies suddenly come out for "municipal ownership" and declared that the blame all along had been with the aldermen and that whenever they passed any such measures he would approve same on the instant, Ald. Mallory felt that his colleagues of the two capitalist parties who constituted the street railway gang could still be used as a target for a display of campaign pyrotechnics and he waded in to scold, wheedle and coax and incidentally to show the gallery what a fine fellow he himself was. Moreover, as a leader in the Bruce faction of the city Democracy it was a fine chance to give Mayoralty Candidate Bruce's fake devotion to municipal ownership a good send-off.

The Socialists sat back and smiled at the spectacle. Here were the two capitalist party aldermen, all of whom had been elected on platforms using "municipal ownership" as a leading plank to catch votes, washing their party differences in public, and really only doing it because, as Mallory admitted, "There was a political upheaval coming in April!" Although the ordinance was introduced by the Social-Democrats, they did not have to take up the council's time whip-

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



IN YANKEE LAND

A New England party paper is being agitated for. At present that section of the map has no official organ.

Local Flint, Mich., has expelled Arthur St. Dennis for accepting a place on a Republican capitalist ticket.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins has just concluded twenty day's work in Rhode Island. He organized three strong locals, State Secy. Hurst reports.

Common Sense the Socialist paper of Los Angeles, Calif., found itself unable to get a union office to print its editions after the Printers' eight-hour struggle began, and was forced to put in a press of its own. It now feels that the struggle is already a success!

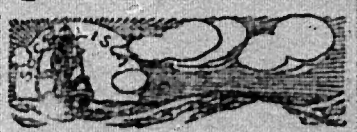
A great deal of opposition to a national convention this Spring is developing among the level-headed rank and file—the people who have to foot the bills for all such romantic but wasteful things. They much prefer that the money they have to sacrifice to give should be expended in propaganda rather than expensive talk-fests.

Comrade Frank M. Gessner, died Feb. 1, at Pittsburg. At the time of the Zurich congress Comrade Gessner temporarily edited the "New York People," and later edited "The Emancipator" at Cleveland Ohio. For several years he acted as state secretary of the party in Pennsylvania and was a delegate to the Rochester convention in 1900. Among the pioneers of Socialism in America, when hope was small and comrades few, Comrade Gessner was found fearlessly facing the great task of the ages; softly speaking the word of cheer, calling the dispossessed to rally under the International standard.

DeLeon, craftily at work these many whiles to incite disaster in our party and not only failing but seeing his own party constantly dwindle, finally flew into the I. W. W. movement as a thing promising to land a lot of dupes in his net and also to work injury to the party that stood in his way. In the light of this, what must we think of the

so-called "unity conference" being held by some tyros and dolts in New Jersey? If they are unaware of what deLeonism has cost the Socialist movement in America they are stupid. If they are aware of it, then they are traitors to the cause in enacting their little "Tailor-of-Tooley-street" farce.

Atsani the Italian Socialist paper has discontinued its publication at Cleveland, Ohio, its subscription being filled by La Sentinella Socialista which has just come out in Calumet, Mich., 407 7th St. La Sentinella is an old capitalist paper bought together with its printing plant by Comrades P. Gedda & M. Cigagne. Comrade Teofilo Petrilla is the editor of this new Socialist herald.



ACROSS THE POND

George Bernhard Shaw took his coat off and sailed into the recent campaign in England, and made some mighty fetching speeches for Social-Democracy candidates. He admitted that the Fabian Society policy had not done the permeating that had been expected of it and that it looked as if the straight, non-compromising party tactics were the most efficient, after all. One of his remarks on the stump is being quoted: "The Social-Democrats are too bigoted. They should not pledge themselves to the eight-hour day for they may discover that there are some things that be said in favor of the six-hour day."

The commission appointed by the senate of Finland to project a reform of the diet has agreed upon the principle of a body to be elected by universal suffrage, both men and women over 21 years of age to vote the suffrage. This body will replace the ancient diet, composed of the four estates—the nobles, the clergy, the burghers and the peasants—the only survival of the ancient form of parliamentary organization now existing.

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 Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.
 FREDERICK KEATHE, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we want a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT OF IT OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectivity in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 15 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

The Hearst papers, much as they have done to "jar loose" the minds of a badly plundered people, cannot avoid an occasional slip into good old bourgeois reasoning.

Reeking with the "aroma" of Manchester school ethics was an editorial in a recent issue of the Chicago American. Work hard, stop borrowing, stop drinking, save money, "if you don't get along, remember constantly that it is your fault, and the fault of no one else on earth—not the fault of Providence or your boss, or the weather. It is your fault. So change things in the coming year."

These are samples. Every capitalist skinner of the industrious, from Rockefeller to Russell Sage will give you just such advice, year in and year out. It is the advice the rich, idle class is ever anxious to hurl at the industrious working class. Just as if the working class wasn't straining itself to the point of exhaustion already!

Think of the insolence of it! Idleness advising industry to be industrious!

What is the burden of comment one hears if he be fortunate enough to get within hearing, in the circle of the fortunate few of this world? It is that the working class is lazy—the working class lazy, mind you!

Chauncey Depew, who has pocketed thousands of insurance company dollars for doing nothing, believes the same thing. The ultra-bourgeois manufacturer never loses a chance to speak contemptuously about the "laziness" of the working class. And why? Because it is to the self interest of capitalism that its wage slaves be crowded to the very limit of their endurance. The harder they work, the richer the capitalist loots from labor.

This is well shown by the fact that the members of society who have to do the hardest and most disagreeable work, are the poorest and have the least chance to rise.

Now we are far from saying that people ought not to work faithfully and earnestly, although we believe that the treadmill toil of the human race to-day is a crime against nature, for nature shows this by making the toiling class the most unhealthy, just as the well-kept and reasonably exercised carriage horse is mettlesome and the picture of health, while the overdriven grocer's horse is thin and forlorn. But the question raised by the American editorial is really not a question of industry. It is false theorizing in the interest of the predatory class. It is an attempt—made thousands and thousands of times before—to get the despairing working class to feel that their anxiety of living comes from causes wholly personal with themselves.

"It is your fault," it tells the worker, that you are not prosperous. "Save money," it says. How simple!

All the worker has to do to get rich is to save money. He can sit down on New Year's Day and figure out how he can put aside such and such an amount each week. But when he comes to put it into practice—that's quite another thing. There are the unforeseen doctor bills, the other numerous unexpected and unavoidable expenses.

The cost of living is way up, thanks to capitalism; the price of labor is way down. The families that must get together household furnishings by the time payment process have a sorry time to even do that.

We certainly are not an advocate of intemperance, yet the fact has been shown more than once that if all the working class were temperate it would intensify the fierce economic struggle of the workers for the jobs that are not numerous enough to go around—a struggle to see who shall live and who shall starve! It would actually reduce wages, because the more men there are wanting work the cheaper they will work to get it!

The American's advice is mischievous as well as insulting. It is a crime to make the workers believe that their poor living in return for their industry is their own personal fault. It is a social crime, for it delays the day when the people will force a change from the capitalist robber system to a system of economic justice under which the fruits of labor will go "to those who have bestowed their labor," and only the industrious will be rich.

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Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.

XXVI. THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.—Mrs. Browning. (By Request).

Do ye hear the children weeping, O my brothers!
 Ere the sorrow comes with years?
 They are leaning their young heads against their mothers,
 And they cannot stop their tears.
 The young lambs are bleating in the meadows;
 The young birds are chirping in the nest;
 The young fawns are playing with the shadows;
 The young flowers are blowing toward the West
 But the young, young children, O my brothers!
 They are weeping bitterly—
 They are weeping in the playtime of the others
 In the country of the free.
 Do you question the young children in the sorrow,
 Why their tears are falling so?
 The old man may weep for his to-morrow
 The young flowers are blowing toward the West
 Which is lost in Long Ago—
 The old tree is leafless in the forest,
 The old year is ending in the frost—
 The old word if stricken is the sorest—
 The old hope is hardest to be lost;
 But the young, young children, O my brothers!
 Do you ask them why they stand weeping sore before the bosoms of their mothers
 In our happy fatherland?

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.

Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

Experience vs. Theory.
 Editor HERALD: Your article on "The Future Platform" was a rainbow of promise to me. We need discussion along this line. I have had the good fortune (?) for two and a half years to be a Socialist alderman in a capitalist city government. It has been the most disagreeable job I ever had. With the present tactics of the S. P., an alderman is up against it. I tried to secure an eight hour day for all wage-workers employed by the city. I thought this was in the interest of the working class. Some of the comrades jumped all over me. They insist that the way to do is to let matters wax worse and worse. Again I have been up against the franchise question in reference to interurbans. The S. P. position here being no franchise. I felt that we should secure as good a franchise as possible for the working class and control if we could, the wages and hours of those employed by the companies. I had supposed that the sooner the interurbans were all built and owned by the railway companies the better. I did not feel that as a Socialist I should try to stop the trustification of transportation. Again if we had absolute control of the city government, I do not believe we would keep the interurbans out. I came within an ace of being fired bodily from the party. Let us have discussion. Is a Socialist official to be purely a negative quantity? I will look forward to every issue of your paper.

Again, I like your position in reference to the I. W. W. I believe in trade unions on class lines, but I do not believe it is a remedy in itself. The working class are weak on the industrial field. If the working class must once more learn their weakness on the industrial field then we must wait patiently while they have another lesson driven home.

Battle Creek, Mich. F. A. Kulp.

London's Alleged Rant.
 Editor of the Social-Democratic Herald: Enclosed is a clipping from the Detroit Tribune of Jan. 28, in which is given what purports to be a report of the speech that Jack London made at New Haven, Conn. If Mr. London did not make some of the remarks attributed to him, it would seem as if he should sue the Associated Press for libel. If he did make some of the remarks attributed to him, it would seem as if the Socialists of this country should beg him, and if necessary, even entreat him to cease speaking in their behalf, if he can speak in no other terms than those attributed to him in the enclosed article. I know of nothing that does more to prejudice the cause of Socialism than to have these who are supposed to be its representative advocates go wildly

CLASS INTERESTS CLASH.

(Continued from page 3)

eight-hour work day on the roads was attacked with capitalistic venom glossed over with politician-hypocrisy about saving labor, but—etc! The excuses brought forward were a caution. The Socialists sat and waited for the politicians to make their plays and then when they were about to reply, Ald. Seidell of the Thirteenth sought to apply the gag-rule and moved the previous question.

Ald. Heath blazed up. "You've been trying to gag us all the afternoon," he cried, "We want a chance to talk on these matters!" Schmitt capitulated and withdrew his motion.

Ald. Seidell took the floor. He pointed out that there was another class in the city beside the real estate and business men. The working class was the big class in the community. "You aldermen have been talking for the interests of the business men; we are here to voice the interests of the workers, the men who have to protect themselves by forming unions."

"To Hell with the unions!" yelled Ald. Kuschbert, of the Second, and there was cautious applause by others of his ilk. Ald. Koerner tried to shut Seidell off by calling for the motion. Seidell stood his ground and in answer to numerous interruptions gave the aldermen a clear statement of the interests of the toiler, and the ad-

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a hidden steal of the city's streets. I must say that, as usual, you are making precious monkeys of yourselves.

There was commotion for a while. Then the crooked sections of the two franchises were corrected and the ordinances were sent to the committee on engrossment, for passage at the next meeting of the council.

Ald. Welch's resolution to give the ward workmen a Saturday half holiday, same as the employees in the city hall, was indefinitely postponed.

Ald. Seidell introduced an ordinance to adopt a portion of the general charter of the state relating to the regulating of salaries, in order to facilitate the work of his salary revision committee.

Ald. Heath introduced a resolution to appoint a committee of three, no two members of which were to belong to one political party, to investigate into the cause of the overcrowding of street cars, at the rush hours, in the interest of public health, and also to ascertain if the company was running a sufficient number of cars. He asked to have it adopted under suspension of the rules, and the street railway crowd was so demoralized that no one objected and it was forthwith adopted.

Ald. Melms introduced a resolution instructing the board of public works to prepare plans for the isolation hospital cottages, to be approved by the building inspector and the health commissioner.

Ald. Heath introduced a resolution instructing the city engineer to report on the feasibility of locating the municipal light plant on city property in connection with the water works pumping station, so as to save the money that would otherwise be paid for a location, and applying it to the cost of the plant itself. The resolution was passed under suspension of the rules.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

National Headquarters,
 269 Dearborn st.
 Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3.

From International Socialist Bureau
 Brussels, Jan. 15, 1906.

To the delegates of the Affiliated Parties:—

We have just received a letter from Comrade Bebel informing us that the delegates from the German Social-Democratic party can come to the meeting of the International Socialist Bureau if this takes place during the month of March. They leave to the Executive Committee the duty of fixing the exact date. Having so expressed themselves the Executive Committee wishes to know the opinion of all the delegates in order to meet the wishes as largely as possible of all the comrades.

It calls the attention of the delegates to the following:

Walter Thomas Mills

Will Send to You:
 1.—A Pamphlet of 16 large pages giving an outline of a course of study in Socialism, called "The Struggle for Existence," a text book, with full directions for private study and for use in local classes.
 2.—A new Pamphlet of 16 large pages giving the table of contents complete, sample program and several pages of the opinions of Socialists and workers of the Public Press regarding the "Struggle for Existence," which Comrade Love, the man who made Ken Henshaw a Socialist, says is the best pamphlet ever written in the English language.
 3.—A newspaper page giving its articles on Socialism written by him for readers. All for 10c in coin or stamps, delivered at once at 91 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Enterprise Co-operative Range Sheep Company

PROPOSED CAPITAL \$100,000
 DRYDEN, MICHIGAN.

An Association of Men of moderate or small means now organizing to handle Range Sheep on a large scale.

We aim at the maximum of production with the minimum of labor and expense, and expect to reach this by thoroughly efficient organization for production and marketing lambs and wool, purchasing supplies etc.

Those at present associated will be able to handle about 10,000 head. We desire to increase our working force and financial strength to the point of most economical production, which is about 40 men and 50,000 sheep. If interested write us for full particulars.

So far as possible only stockholders of the company will be employed, to whom cash wages will be paid. We want every employee of the company to be financially interested in the property and profits of the business. The work is most healthful and the returns satisfactory. Our booklet will be sent free upon request. Address:

The Enterprise Co-operative Range Sheep Co.
 (C) CLAYTON J. LAMB, DRYDEN, MICHIGAN.

German Readers

Should Read the Foremost
 Constructive SOCIALIST
 Weekly in this Country, the
Wahrheit
 Edited by Victor L. Berger.
 You can have it for the reduced
 price of One Dollar and Fifty
 Cts. a year. Order it at once!
 Address: 344 Sixth Street,
 MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

SUFFERERS

From VARIOUS Medical
 Restoration to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating the various diseases of the human body. My treatment, of the various diseases that unerringly follow it, surprises all who both parties to and physicians. If you are looking for the treatment that has cured cases, and will in years, submit me and receive my personal attention.
 J. H. GREEN, M. D.,
 25 Dearborn Street, - Chicago, Ill.

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET,
Telephone Main 1742.



The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock at Froh's Germania Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:
JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Sec. Secretary
FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St., Treas.
EDWARD HOPPE, 2415 Chambers St., Sec. Secretary
WILLIAM E. ACKER, 364 Washington St., Treasurer
M. WISSEFLECH, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms

EXECUTIVE BOARD:—Ed. Berner, Secretary, 1215 Kneeland Ave.; Edw. Rosenberg, J. J. Handley, W. S. Fischer, James Sheehan, Emil Brodke, W. Coleman. Meets half hour previous to sessions of Council.

COMMITTEES:
ORGANIZATION & CREDENTIALS: Wm. Schwab, Thos. Peeler, Jos. Wittman, F. E. LEGISLATION AND LAWS: Chas. Dipple, Frederic Heath, F. J. Weber, Fred. Meunier, Geo. Kuppel.
GRUPE AND AMBASSADORS: Robt. Kolla, Wm. Prehn, W. Hinkforth, Jas. Hensel, Martin Correll.
SINATY CONVENTIONS: Henry Taves, F. J. Weber, Albert Platz.
NOMINATIONS: J. J. Handley, Wm. Griebling, Fred. Stearns, Adolph Neumann, Edw. Leubner.

LABOR SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 218 State Street. W. J. Griffin, Secretary, 218 State Street; John Hiebert, Chairman.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 218 State Street. E. J. Watters, Secretary, 218 State Street; Wm. Griebling, Chairman.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed before getting shaved or your hair cut

ADAMS SHAVING PARLOR

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The Model Union Shop!

AL. F. DREESSEN, SHAVING PARLOR

HOT AND COLD BATHS.
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577 East Water St.
...Shaving Parlor...
Fine Line of Union Cigars.

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"KWITCHER KICKIN" AND COME TO Hammer's Barber Shop,

141 NORTH AVENUE

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1801 VINT ST.
Only Union Shop on Vint St.

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281 Third Street, Cor. State,
First Class Work Guaranteed.

FOR A FIRST CLASS HAIR CUT OR SHAVE GO TO

"THE BARBER SHOP"

510 CENTER STREET.
P. M. LUTZENBERGER, Prop.

EDW. NIESKE, Successor to

PHIL. C. KAMMERER.
First-class work guaranteed.
484 East St., corner Scott.

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FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS.

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ANTON WEISS' Pharmacy

Also Strength and Goodwill Aves.
Prescriptions carefully filled

Federated Trades Council.

Meeting of Feb. 7, 1906.—Bro. Schwab in chair, Bro. Griebling vice chairman.

New delegates seated from Musicians, Painters and Decorators 160, Job Pressmen, Boot and Shoe Workers 351, Sheet Metal Workers, Bricklayers, Carriage and Wagon Workers 71, Stereotypers, Metal Polishers.

Report of Label Section: Much better attendance reported. Reported that the Hungarian restaurant would use union bread. Label agitation committee reported visiting 17 unions and had been well received. It was decided to issue a pamphlet showing dealers in union goods. Leather Workers complained that their label was not called for. Election of officers resulted: Bro. Meister, chairman; Bro. Reichert, vice chairman; and Bro. Griffin, secretary. Report received and concurred in.

Committee on Social-Democratic Fair reported that the number of

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

IDA BOESE, Plaintiff, vs. AUGUST BOESE, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, to the said Defendant.
You are hereby summoned to appear, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, on which a copy is herewith served upon you. The complaint in this action is now on file in the office of the clerk of this court.

Post Office Address, No. 10 North Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

For Sale — Sales and Vaults.

Hibbard & Richardson Co., Gen'l. Agents, Cary Safe Co., constantly carry at No. 471 Milwaukee St., this city, the largest stock of new fire and burglar-proof safes and vaults in the Northwest. Second hand safes of the different makes always on hand.

GOOD ADVICE.

Purchase a House Safe of Hibbard & Richardson Co. and have your "Safety Deposit Box" at home.

COAL WOOD COKE

THE CAMPAIGN FUND can be increased and the deficit on the Social-Democratic Herald decreased by placing your Orders for COAL, WOOD and COKE with me, so all profits will be divided between the County Central Committee and the Social-Democratic Party and the Social-Democratic Herald.

Ask your friends to place their orders here also, and tell them that all orders will be DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS.

Send orders by mail, by telephone, or call at office.

H. W. BISTORIUS

Phone Main 2394 - 144 Sixth St.

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Manufacturer of

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10c "THE REAL THING" 10c "OLD JUDGE" 5 Cents

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R. JESKE & CO.

The Finest

CALUMNET IRON WORKS FIRE PROOF WINDOWS

779 Walnut Street, Milwaukee.

All Orders Promptly Filled To.

THE HOME TEA CO.

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Vogonitz & Ruhnke, Props.

See how the best TEA and COFFEE are sold at the lowest prices. Also carry full line of Groceries.

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Dealer in Wall Paper, Stained Glass, Etc., and all Building

Telephone 300 Teutonia Ave.

ORGANIZED LABOR

The Racine Citizen's Alliance.

The Cigarmakers union of Racine has sent out a circular letter to the unions laying before them the facts in the so-called Schultz case and asking for moral and financial support in their struggle with the Citizen's Alliance which has taken up the case and hopes by means of the courts to get a decision that will practically end the maintaining of unfair lists by unions in Wisconsin. The appeal is endorsed by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labor Council of Racine.

All organized labor in Racine was sued for \$25,000 damages by Schultz who claimed to have been injured by an implied boycott of the union men of Racine who stopped using his bread because he refused to allow his workmen

tickets sold up to date was 4,000. Approved.

Complaint of Woodworker delegate as to trouble with Carpenters over labels. Referred to grievance committee.

Complaint that secretaries are remiss in sending in changes in places and dates of union meetings.

Executive Board: Appeal for aid from Racine Cigarmakers. Delegates asked to report back. Communication from International Hotel Carriers referred to business agent. Delegates were requested to patronize only shops that employ union men when purchasing tools and other hardware. Delegates requested to report back on appeal from Central Union of New York for aid in erecting a monument to John Swinton. On request of International Metal Polishers Union counsel was asked to take the Wehrle Stove Co. of Newark, O., off the unfair list, as its differences with organized labor had been adjusted. Reported that the Huenfeld Range Co's products are unfair. Communication from Cooper's International with lists of whiskey distilleries, rectifiers and wineries using union cooperation and asking that lists be read off in union meetings. Endorsed. Business agent was instructed to answer a communication from Junior Order of American Mechanics. Communication from A. F. of L. recommending certain government publications. Business agent instructed to write for same. Bond of treasurer Acker approved, also bill for same of \$5.25. Books of former treasurer audited and found correct. A balance of \$468.98 was turned over to treasurer for Building Trades section. Board recommends that Bro. Jas. Sheehan serve as business agent during Bro. Weber's absence in state. Board recommends adoption of resolutions presented by brewery workers in relation to aldermen and franchises. Also one presented by Bro. Weber on the Judge Hildem injunction. Report received and recommendations concurred in. (The resolutions appear elsewhere).

On motion the Crowell Publishing Co., publishers of the Woman's Home Companion was placed on Unfair List.

Receipts for the evening \$81.65; disbursements \$119.00.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.



Daily Paper: "Workmen demand their rights."

MILWAUKEE UNIONISTS.—V.

Brother Charles H. Winternitz, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 205, is one of the local fighters for union principles and has been a member of his union ever since it was organized. His work



Bro. Charles H. Winternitz.

as an official has not been easy in any way, for the bakery trade was for years practically unorganized in Milwaukee and the most inhuman sort of conditions existed, and have been overcome by only the most unflinching zeal for the cause. Gradually the organized men of the city are learning to demand union bread, and the task thus grows easier. Bro. Winternitz served six terms as treasurer of his union, and last month was reelected secretary-business agent for the fourth term. He has represented his organization in the Trades Council for the past five years. Through his untiring efforts many down town restaurant keepers have agreed to use union bakery products. He is a strong supporter of the union label and active in furthering the demand for all labels.

gal battle is one of the hottest in the entire history of labor's struggles in Wisconsin. It has been in court a year and the capitalists hope to tire the unions out. The appeal is an eminently worthy one, and aid should be sent to Nic. Lanzer, 1135 Center st., Racine, also notifying John C. Peterson, secy, Racine Ways and Means Committee, 1339 Center st.

The Eight Hour Struggle.

"WE PROPOSE TO SELL TO THE EMPLOYER EIGHT HOURS OUT OF TWENTY-FOUR, AND WE WILL DO AS WE PLEASE WITH THE REMAINING SIXTEEN."

Information comes from I. T. U. headquarters that a total of 38,000 of the membership is now working eight hours a day. This leaves 10,000 to be accounted for, some of whom are on strike and others tied up by contract, or who have not yet taken a decided stand. A tabulated statement is being prepared by international officials.

A Monument to John Swinton.

The Central Federated Union of New York city has undertaken the work of raising a fund for the purpose of erecting a monument over the grave of one of the truest friends labor ever had: John Swinton. Swinton's body still lies in a vault in Greenwood cemetery in the metropolis and it is proposed to secure a burial lot and place the monument at the head.

John Swinton is scarcely known to the present generation of wage workers, and yet they owe him a deathless debt of gratitude. He was editor on a New York daily paper and a man of fortune before he espoused the cause of labor. He backed his convictions with his fortune—and died a poor man. In order to plead the cause of labor as he could not plead it as a capitalist editor, he gave up his employment and founded John Swinton's Paper, copies of which are now practically out of existence or treasured away by those fortunate enough to have received them. Contributions to the fund can be made to Herman Robinson, secretary, 25 Third ave., New York City.

Local Labor Notes.

It is said the strike throughout the country against the American Bridge Company will be shortly settled. The local end of it, centered in West Allis, will be affected.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will hold their annual convention in Milwaukee, Sept. 10 and lasting about three weeks. The attendance will be very large.

Business Agent Frank J. Weber, will leave the city Feb. 12 to undertake an organizing trip throughout the state as general organizer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. He will return about March 12. A second trip will be made. The places visited will be Lake Geneva, Kenosha, Sheboygan, Manitowish, Marinette, Green Bay, Appleton, Neenah, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac. On the second tour Mr. Weber will visit La Crosse, Wausau, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Superior and Ashland.

The Sheet Metal Workers ask union men and friends to purchase tools and hardware of P. J. Lavies & Co., Charles Stashowiak, Pritzlaff Bros., and J. G. Trentlage.

The Trades Council of Milwaukee has placed the Crowell Publishing Co., of Springfield, O., on the unfair list, for its treatment of its printers. The company publishes the Woman's Home Companion.

Building Laborers' Union No. 113

Meets every Friday cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. John Kutowski, Secy., c. o. 602 Chestnut street.

Building Trades Council—Jas. Daly, Secy., 496 27th st.

Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Chas. Seifert, 583 Island ave.

Cap Makers' Union No. 16—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 526 Chestnut st. Jul. Burger, Secy., c. o. N. W. Cap Mfg. Co.

Carpenters' District Council—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. A. Hinkforth, Secy., 1240 5th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 188—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at North and Teutonia aves. P. J. Van Roo, Secy., 823 10th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 522—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 602 Chestnut st. Wm. Teichert, Secy., 1524 Groeling ave.

Carpenters' Union No. 1519—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 12th and Wine sts. K. K. Ferber, Secy., 1207 27th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 1053—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 325 Chestnut st. Jul. Scharnek, Secy., 732 6th av.

Carpenters' Union No. 1447—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday cor. Greenfield and 9th aves. John Schallitz, Secy., 569 5th ave.

Carpenters' Union No. 1586—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 1432 Greenbay ave. A. Holl, Secy., 1303 3rd st.

Carpenters' Union No. 1748—Meets every Friday cor. Fond du Lac and North aves. Wm. Griebling, Secy., 1242 20th st.

Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 325 Chestnut st. Ed. Griesbaum, Secy., 1134 North Pierce st.

Carvers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 318 State st. Wm. Burmeister, Secy., 1381 5th st.

Brush Makers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st. Geo. J. Franke, Secy., 318 1st av.

Building Employes (formerly Janitors') Union—Meets 1st Thursday at 318 State st. Anna Kock, Secy., 1075 Teutonia ave.

(Continued on next page)



WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION-OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

FRANK GAUTHIER, 601 5th Ave. E., Asslaad, Wis.
WALTER W. BRITTON, 55 Grogan Street, Kenosha, Wis.
W. E. SPIERING, 103 So. 11th Street, La Crosse, Wis.

J. J. HANDLEY, 398 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
BURT P. TOMLINSON, 497 Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FREDERICK BROCKHAUS, Secy.-Treas., 658 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

The Hanger Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West Bend Brewing and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis.
The F. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.
The Kober & Sons, Sheboygan. Wine manufacturers of both beer and plumber supplies.
Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 125-126 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Allas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.
The Oswego Baker, Milwaukee.
The P. W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of cigars.
The Jewett Clothing Co., Milwaukee.
The Black & Green Co., Manufacturers of the Radiant Flame Line Stoves.
The Carrell Coal Co. of Green Bay.
Caw & Brown, Butler Co., Marshfield, Wis., manufacturers of cigars.

General Labor Notes.

The Glass Blowers' union some time ago adopted the income tax for dues and each man pays 2 per cent of his earnings until a defense fund of \$200,000 is raised.

It is said that the new movement to organize the farmers is meeting with such encouragement that there are already 500,000 members in the Southwest.

John P. McDonnell, the veteran editor of the Paterson (N. J.) Labor Standard, the oldest union paper in the country, died after a long illness two weeks ago.

Twenty-two hundred workmen of Hartford, Conn., have contributed \$10,000 toward a fund for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in that city.

Michigan Supreme Court has rendered a decision holding that the eight-hour day for government employees in that state is constitutional.

Detroit unions are considering plans to establish a huge defense fund. Several conferences have been held with that object in view.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, based on wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his deeds." (Standard Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Mary Oakes, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Oakes, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, to the said Defendant:
You are hereby summoned to appear, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you. The complaint in this action is now on file in the office of the clerk of this court.

E. H. RICHARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office Address, No. 94 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

H. A. T. S. Wm. Gerhard 907 THIRD STREET

Wm. Gerhard 907 THIRD STREET

A GREAT BOOK FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES

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THE ONLY UNION TAILOR SHOP IN BAY VIEW. 784 Kinnickinnic Avenue, at the Bridge, and 275 National Avenue.

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GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS, DAILY TO CHICAGO & P. M. \$1.50 round trip. REGULAR LINE TO SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC, KENOSHA, ALCOHOL, WAUKESHA, BAY OF GREEN BAY PORTS. Office and Depot Foot Sycamore Street, Tel. Main 100.

Recent Numbers of the Social-Democratic Herald and Vanguard will, while they last, be sold for the cost of the paper and postage.

25 Copies 10c
60 Copies 20c
100 Copies 30c

First Come, First Served.

Social-Democratic Herald 344 6th Street Milwaukee, Wis.

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A Good Place to buy your Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furnishings, Gloves and Mittens.

Corner 15th Street, Lloyd and Fond du Lac Ave.

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Before You Leave your money at 2 1/2% or 3% with any bank, call on me first. I'll give you first-class real estate security, better than any bank in the U. S. gives you.

The statistics show that about 80 national banks and about 500 state banks fail every year.

The net profits the bank makes on your money you keep for yourself or pay into the Social-Democratic Fund.

RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney at Law, 140 North Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

L. Sachs 118 N. LAKE ST. MILWAUKEE

Comrade S. Franklin wishes to announce that he has opened a new

Photo Studio at 1102 Walnut Street.

Every comrade receives FREE a large PICTURE of FERDINAND LASALLE with each dozen photos purchased.

MASQUERADE Costumes

WE ARE renting all kinds of masquerade costumes for less than any one in this city. call and investigate

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KIENTH'S PHARMACIES, 608 & 840 Mitchell St. When you can't see well, see WAUGH

Directory of Unions—Continued.

Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 105—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at North ave. and 3rd st. Chas. A. Hornburg, Secy., 1022 Booth st.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 602 Chestnut st. J. Reichert, Secy., 318 State st.

Coal Heavers' Union No. 510—Meets every Thursday at 157 Reed st. Frank J. Weber, Secy., 318 State st.

Cooks' Union No. 554—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 14 Grand ave. (Empire hall). L. G. Reinhard, Secy., 606 Wells st., Flat 4.

Coopers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 602 Chestnut st. John Ritzler, Secy., 1062 1/2 18th st.

Coopers' Union No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1306 Fond du Lac ave. Wm. DeShane, Secy., 2106 Lloyd st.

Coopers' Union No. 84—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at 3rd and Prairie sts. W. E. Powell, Secy., Cudahy, Wis.

Core Makers' Union No. 446—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Greenfield and sixth aves. W. H. Naylor, 512 1/2 Frederick st.

Dock Hoisting Engineers and Firemen's Union No. 328—J. H. McIntosh, Secy., 709 Hilbernia ave.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 83—Meets every Tuesday at 630 Chestnut st. G. G. Rehfeld, Secy., 228 8th st., Flat No. 10.

Writers, business agt., 318 State street.

Elevator Constructors' Union No. 15—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Fond du Lac ave. and 13th st. F. H. Mayer, Secy., 3416 1/2 Park Hill ave.

Federated Trades Council—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 208 4th st. John Reichert, Secy., 318 State st.; F. J. Weber, Bus. Agent, 318 State st.

Federal Labor Union No. 8002—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 13th st. and Fond du Lac ave. Peter Graf, Secy., 774 23rd st.

Feeders, Helpers and Job Pressmen's Union No. 27—Meets 1st Friday at State and 3rd sts. Geo. Braun, Secy., 653 6th st.

Furriers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 325 Chestnut st. Chas. Barz, Secy., 461 16th st.

Garment Workers' Union No. 71—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 809-11 Teutonia ave. Anton Papez, Jr., Secy., 648 14th st.

Glass Blowers' Union No. 15—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday A. M. at 661 Kinnickinnic ave. Fred. Jackson, Secy., 241 Howell ave.

Glove Cutters' Union No. 27—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 216 Grand ave. Fred. Koepfke, Secy., 704 Greenfield st.

Glove Workers' Union No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Anna M. Egan, Secy., 381 Washington street.

Haek, Cab and Carriage Drivers' Union No. 700—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday evening at Freie Gemeinde hall. Emil J. Kasik, Secy., 500 Center st.

The Municipal Platform of the Social-Democratic Party of Milwaukee.

The Social-Democratic party is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage-workers for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture.

Under present conditions the wage-worker is always dependent upon the man with means for an opportunity to work for a livelihood, and therefore is not free.

Political liberty alone has become inadequate; we must have both political and economic liberty. To secure this by the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution is the aim of the Social-Democratic party.

For the Public Weal.

In municipal affairs also the Social-Democratic party stands for every radical change that will bring the means of production and transportation into the hands of the people. It believes in self-government for the city; in a just and equitable taxation where the corporations bear their full share, in the consolidation of our city and county administrations, in the public control of our food supply in the interest of public health, and in the highest development of a reasonable public service. At the proper time it will introduce and carry out these and other measures. Social-Democrats are well aware, however, that Milwaukee does not enjoy self-government, and that as a rule no steps can be taken in that direction without an appeal to the state legislature at Madison. To secure self-government for this city and the right to acquire and manage public utilities will be one of the first efforts of our party.

Main Springs of Corruption.

The Democratic administration in the city hall, and the Republican rule in the court house have disgraced the fair name of Milwaukee. Their leaders have even gone so far as to attack the grand jury and the courts whenever an attempt has been made to unearth corruption. Those leaders consider the conviction of every political

thief and grafter a covert personal attack upon themselves.

But corruption in our municipal affairs is not a new occurrence, and we call attention to the fact that it is to the corruptive power of capitalism, playing upon the venality, the uncertainty of the future and the business instinct of those who have made politics a business, that we owe the scandalous corruption of our government. By the average capitalist and business man the bribing of a politician is considered absolutely legitimate, if business requires it.

Municipal Government and "Business" Principles.

A municipal government cannot have the same end in view as a private business. A municipal government ought never to be conducted from motives of personal gain. The trouble is that too many municipal governments have been so conducted—and that is just the reason why we have had and still have graft investigations in our American cities, although all of them have "business" administrations.

The "Good Men" Superstition.

Nor does any intelligent man longer believe in the panacea of electing so-called "good men" to office. Plenty of "good men" have been corrupted by the bad system which they have tried to patch up and regulate. All high-sounding clamor by capitalist parties about business principles, "good men," etc., is simply a dishonest bid for votes and is dictated by capitalist class interest. Business corrupts politics.

Social-Democrats Have the New Social Conscience.

The Social-Democratic party goes to the root of the evil. Socialism will some day entirely remove the causes, and they will only disappear to the extent that we introduce Socialism. And the Social-Democrats, having this goal in view, possess the new social conscience. Of the many Social-

Democrats elected in Germany, France, England and Austria hardly one has ever fallen by the wayside. We can also proudly point to the record of the Social-Democrats elected in this city in this respect—not even our enemies dare to deny their scrupulous integrity. The mere presence of a few Social-Democrats in the common council and in the county board has proven to be a stimulus to honesty and progress.

The Social-Democratic party, while a class organization of the proletariat, is to-day also the only party of high moral ideas, because it is in accord with the trend of civilization and with the necessities of the day.

It is not claimed that by winning an isolated victory in a city like Milwaukee we can have Socialism. But such a victory would be a step forward, a milestone on the way of human progress.

A Tremendous House Cleaning.

And first of all things it would mean a tremendous cleaning up of the municipal affairs of Milwaukee, such as no American city has ever seen before.

Our Demands.

In the light of the above facts, we make in this Spring campaign the following demands:

1. That the city secure the ownership and management of all public service enterprises as far as and as fast as the state laws will allow. And where such ownership and management is for the time being impossible, we demand that no franchise be granted to any street or steam railway or telephone companies, except upon the following conditions, viz: a. That the entire property is to revert to the city without any compensation at the end of a specified period, or that the city shall have the right to take over at the actual value that part of the street railway, trackage and rolling stock or the equipment of the telephone company that is necessary for the operation of the same, within the city or county limits at any time when the city or county gets the power to buy, own and operate such lines

and to issue the necessary bonds for that purpose.

b. That a guarantee be given that the rolling stock and the trackage, or the wiring and other equipment be kept in good condition. Furthermore, no overcrowding of the cars shall be allowed.

c. That the city get a certain yearly revenue from the company for the franchise while it is in operation.

d. That the eight-hour day shall be observed by the company in the operation of all lines, and the trade unions be recognized.

e. That every franchise approved by the city council or the county board must have the endorsement of a public referendum before it shall go into effect.

2. That the city shall regulate the price of gas. The city shall abolish the contract system as far as possible in all public work. Only organized labor shall be employed by the city, and that at an eight-hour day. Whenever contract work is unavoidable, the contractors shall be compelled to employ only organized labor.

3. That the common council shall take steps necessary to make the big corporations pay their rightful share of municipal taxes, so that the money necessary to carry out the following reforms can be raised.

4. That the city shall provide work for its unemployed citizens. Besides the improvement of the streets, the city shall maintain a public ice and wood yard and public ice house; the coal, wood and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost to provide against a coal famine and to protect the health of the people from impure ice.

5. That the city shall employ a number of attorneys to conduct just cases for the poor. The number of aldermen and supervisors shall be reduced, but they shall receive an adequate salary, so that they may be enabled to give their full time to the work. The fee system for justice of the peace and constables shall be abolished.

6. That free medical service shall be extended. The city to provide adequate hospital service free from every taint of charity.

Photo Engravers' Union No. 19—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 298 4th st. H. Schwarze, 658 27th st.

Plumber Laborers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Painters' headquarters, s. w. cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. A. R. Merner, Secy., 1346 Fond du Lac ave.

Sign Painters' Union No. 922—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. J. Henic, Secy., 1709 Walnut st.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 24—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. W. Rogge, Secy., 1250 Holton st.

Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Greenfield and 6th aves. Henry Wetzel, Secy., 208 Williams st.

Stationary Engineers' No. 139—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 526 Chestnut st. Chas. G. Griffiths, Secy., 517 Dover St.

Stationary Firemen No. 123—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 516 Chestnut st.

Steamfitters' Local No. 18—Meets every Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. Henry McNulty, Secy., 665 Holton st.

Stereotypers and Electotypers' Union No. 12—Meets every Tuesday 6:30 P. M. at 421 E. Water st. Geo. N. Mehm, Secy., 2616 Chestnut st.

Suspender Workers' Union No. 10833—Jennie Schneider, Secy., 546 20th st.

Tanners and Curriers' Union No. 57—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Kofeld's hall, 3rd and Walnut sts. Emil Riesling, Secy., 1517 Green Bay Ave.

Telegraphers' Union No. 2—Meets 1st Tuesday at 351 Broadway. H. C. May, Secy., 366 N. Wall street.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 216 Grand ave. Chas. Joergensen, Secy., c. o. Academy of Music.

Tile Layers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday cor. 12th and Wine sts. Ed. Behling, Secy., 844 14th street.

Tobacco Workers' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. J. Kaslokwitz, 753 Grove st.

Travelers' Goods and Leather Workers' Int. Union of A. No. 23—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 318 State st. A. Demske, Secy., 887 9th st.

Truck Drivers' Union No. 749—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. Nick Decker, Secy., 4017 Pabst ave.

Typographical Union No. 23—Meets 2nd Sunday at 3rd and Prairie sts. A. J. Welch, 318 State st.

Typographia No. 10—Meets at 325 Chestnut st. 4th Sunday. Christ. Thren, 653 25th st.

Upholsterers' Union No. 29—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. H. H. Isermann, Secy., 531 1st ave.

Wood Workers' Union No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 1326 Fond du Lac ave. August Christ, Secy., 1339 12th st.

Also a public crematory which shall be free to those applying.

7. That the city shall erect a public bath in every ward for the benefit of the residents, and provide a system of street closets, such as are found in modern European cities. Plumbing and sewerage to be done in all dwellings by the city at cost, the same to be paid for in yearly installments.

8. That the city shall condemn all slum habitations, maintain public playgrounds, open-air gymnasiums and parks wherever possible, and furnish and plant and care for trees for all the streets of the city.

9. That free school books and adequate school facilities shall be provided. Principals shall be required to devote one-half of their time to instruction. The salaries of assistant teachers to be raised first, before those of highly paid principals. The large hall in each school building shall be available to residents of the district for public meetings of every nature.

10. That the city shall build a labor temple, to be dedicated to the business and amusements of the working people. Also that the city shall arrange at least one free concert each month during the winter, and in summer concerts to be given in every city park at least once a week.

11. That the city shall declare a public holiday on all election days, which shall be compulsory, and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

UNION BREAD.

The following down-town restaurants use union-label bread:

- Jacobs, Third and State streets.
- U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward bank.
- Fritz Beinke, E. Water and Mason streets.
- Moll & Thane, E. Water and Michigan streets.
- Keisel Restaurant, Mason, between E. Water street and Broadway.
- Hart Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.
- Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee st., opposite Academy.

Many a Social-Democrat has been made by sending him the HERALD ten weeks. Only a dime.

18 K SEAMLESS WEDDING RINGS

OUR SPECIALTY.

Also a full line of SILVERWARE, CUP GLASS, and CLOCKS, suitable for wedding gifts at the lowest possible price.

August H. Stecher

...JEWELER...

280 Third Street, Cor. State.

Tooths Extracted

ABSOLUTELY Without Pain or Danger.

New Teeth, best and finest Manufactured. \$8.00

Fit guaranteed or money refunded. Standard Crowns and Bridges \$5.00

Trills—Fine Fillings a leading specialty.

We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free and receive nobody.

DR. YOUNG, 415-416 So. Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Hours—8:30 to 6; Sunday, 9 to 12. PHONE 3515 BEACON.

COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Hy. F. Schmidt's Hall

Saloon, Sample and Wine Room

Hall for Club parties and Weddings, Entertainment, Schachkopf Tournaments and Meetings.

Dancing every Saturday & Sunday Evenings. 21st Ave. and Rogers St., Milwaukee, Wis.

A. W. HAAS, Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and Game in Season.

811 HOWELL AVENUE.

H. F. STEINERT PHARMACIST

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I am handling everything that prevents and cures a cold.

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"GOLD MINE"

10c—CIGAR—10c

KOCH CIGAR CO., 596 6th Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CASPAR HACH, Baker & Confectioner

...Union Bread...

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

827 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE.

Wm. F. Buech, Orchestra and Military Band

Musto furnished for all Occasions

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GUST. J. KUGAHN, Manufacturer of FINE CIGARS.

Brands: 10c—Del Marca & Arons—10c 10c—Cannon Ball & Old Iron Spikes—5c

802 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE.

HERMAN BUECH MANUFACTURER OF HIGH GRADE CIGARS.

Lampolas, 10 cts., National Sport, 5 cts.

875 16th AVENUE, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

GUST. SCHMIDT, Wines, Liquors & Fine Cigars

Headquarters 15th Ward Branch

1629 Vilot Street, cor. 17th Street.

MAYR'S Military Band & Orchestra

FIRST CLASS UP-TO-DATE MUSIC

736 EIGHTH STREET.

Phone Brook 9553. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

OYSTER SEASON NOW OPEN

FRESH LAKE AND OCEAN FISH.

T. TEWS & SON, FIRST AVE.

FRANK KORSCH Saloon and Sample Room.

Warm lunch from 9 to 11 in the morning.

489 Eleventh Ave. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BORCHARDT BROS., TAILORS AND FURNISHERS.

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THEO. KOESTER, WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE.

Wines and Liquors at Wholesale Prices.

309 Chestnut Street.

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JOHN LUELL MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS

836 Second Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

My Brand—Santiago de Cuba, G. L. 10 Cigar, Golden Harvest, Long Star No. 54 & Cigar.

Value of a Labor Paper to the Advertiser

"A labor paper is a far better advertising medium than a secular daily relative to the number of subscribers."

"A labor paper, for instance, with 10,000 subscribers, will bring better returns to the advertiser's advertisement than a secular daily with 100,000 subscribers."

The Social-Democratic Herald

Is the only Labor Paper in Milwaukee, and has a National Circulation.

Telephone White 3081.

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PRINTERS

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YOU NEED GLASSES.

WHY NOT GET THEM FROM

Dr. S. R. Rosenberg,

Scientific Optician,
372 GROVE STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Office Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

WATCH THESE DATES.

Before making engagements, look at this column. Entertainments are sometimes failed because of conflicting dates.

Social-Democratic Fair, old and new Liedertafel halls, Prairie and Seventh, Feb. 12 to 18.

Fifth Ward Branch Schafskopf tourney, Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., every fourth Friday of the month. Cinch parties every first and third Fridays.

Twentieth Ward Branch Prize Masque Ball, Bahn Frei turn hall, North av., Saturday evening March 3.

United Singing Societies monster concert, North Side turn hall, Walnut St., Sunday March 11.

East Side Woman's Club, cinch party every first Thursday afternoon, Wirthwein's hall, Seventeenth and Walnut.

The Herald, ten weeks for ten cents.

FORM OF WILL.

I DO HEREBY GIVE, DEVISE, AND BEQUEATH TO "THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY," INCORPORATED, THE SUM OF (FOR IF OTHER PROPERTY, DESCRIBE THE PROPERTY.)

IF THERE ARE INHERITANCE OR LEGACY TAXES AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THIS WILL, PLEASE KINDLY STATE (IF YOU SO DESIRE) THAT THEY ARE TO BE PAID FROM THIS ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE. 40 acres of fine fruit land eight miles from city of Knoxville, Tenn., on railroad. Address, 1709 E. Fifth Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

DR. JOSH. SCHAEFER

Optician
335 Third St.

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150 VOLUNTEERS

TO REPORT AT THE

Liedertafel Hall

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11th

at 8 o'clock in the morning

To help erect Booths and get the Hall in readiness for the Fair.

Victor L. Berger

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ARE YOUR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS INSURED?

Four dollars for Five Hundred for three years to an ordinary frame dwelling in a small charge considering the protection furnished. Can you afford to take the chance of fire when protection is so cheap? A postal card or telephone call will bring all the facts at once.

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344 SIXTH STREET MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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WIPE OUT THE DEFICIT ON THE Social-Democratic Herald

By ordering your COAL, WOOD & COKE of us, all profits will be divided between the COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Social-Democratic Party and the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. In this way you are given an opportunity to increase your contributions to the cause without any real additional expense. We ask your friends to place their orders here also, and thus help swell the income of the party and the Herald. All orders will be delivered by UNION TEAMSTERS. Ask the teamster to show his card. Send orders by postal, by telephone, or call at the office.

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Social-Democratic Party News

| Social-Democratic Notes. | Cash Fair Donations. | Campaign Fund. |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| The 10th ward branch, Social-Democratic party, has made arrangements for a monster prize Schafskopf tournament, Sunday afternoon, February 25 at Eckelmann's hall, 3100 Lisbon av. Many valuable prizes will be given to those receiving the highest scores. You are cordially invited. | Previously reported \$68.05 | T. E. R. \$1.00 |
| The Coming Nation club held a very successful prize masquerade ball at the South Side Armory hall, last Saturday evening. Quite a sum was realized, of which 25 per cent. goes to the printing plant fund. All arrangements were in the hands of members of the 12th ward branch. | Mrs. M. Blaine 50 | R. Mc A. 2.00 |
| The East Side Woman's Club held a successful prize cinch party at Wirthwein's hall, 17th and Walnut sts. last Thursday afternoon. Likewise, the South Side Woman's Club at the Socialist home, 382 Washington st. on Tuesday afternoon of the past week. | Mrs. M. Elmore 50 | Knives 2.00 |
| By all means, do not forget that the 20th ward branch, Social-Democratic party, is making great preparations for their prize mask ball to be held Saturday evening March 3rd at the Bahn Frei Turner hall. | Mrs. F. Maas 50 | |
| It is to be expected that at least 15 to 20 thousand people will attend the Social-Democratic Fair next week. Prize cinch parties have been arranged by the four woman's branches and clubs on Tuesday afternoon and winding up on Saturday. | Mrs. A. Rack 50 | |
| A great number of tickets have already been sold for the monster concert to be held Sunday afternoon and evening, March 11, at the North Side Turner hall under the auspices of the United Socialist Singing Societies. It is expected that on this occasion the hall will be again tested to its full capacity. Everyone who attended their last concert remembers the crush in getting into the hall the latter part of the afternoon. Therefore, attend the concert early and avoid the rush. | Mrs. Jos. Junck 50 | |
| Immediately after the Fair all Social-Democratic branches start out to distribute literature every Sunday morning. Quite a number of branches already have ordered bundles of literature for Sunday, February 25th. | Mrs. W. Schulz 1.50 | |
| Do not forget the date of the opening of our spring campaign, Friday evening, February 23rd, South Side Armory hall, First av. near Lapham st. Good speakers in German, English and Polish will be on hand to speak on the burning issues in this Spring campaign. | Mrs. R. Eberle 50 | |
| Comrade E. T. Meins delivered a lecture on the follies of the 20th century before the 9th ward branch last Thursday evening. Quite a number of young men attended the lecture and a discussion followed. At the rate that the 9th ward comrades are traveling at this time, there will certainly be something doing when the votes are counted on election day. | Mart. Hartert 10 | |
| Remember that the 22nd ward has arranged for a large mask party at Petersen's hall, Saturday evening Feb. 24. \$1 admission for gents, including refreshments and lunch. | H. Schaefer 15 | |
| | E. Graetz 25 | |
| | Wm. Schulz 50 | |
| | Ernst Winter 15 | |
| | M. Kraemer 25 | |
| | Kurz 25 | |
| | Mrs. Erler 1.00 | |
| | Paul Heinze 50 | |
| | Anna Renz 15 | |
| | H. Berst 15 | |
| | Mrs. B. Mahinke 10 | |
| | | \$76.45 |

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC FAIR NOTES.

Buy a season ticket for the Social-Democratic Fair, and if it should happen that you find it impossible to attend on any one evening, pass it to a friend. The friend will be sure to appreciate it.

Don't forget the dates of the Fair—February 12 to 18, inclusive, and don't let your friends forget either. The doors will swing open promptly at 8:30 o'clock p.m. on Monday, February 12. Only a trifle more than two days to this great event.

New comrades, it is imperative that we make the coming Social-Democratic Fair the greatest and most successful event in the history of the movement of Wisconsin. Our party and the party press have both made phenomenal strides in the past few years. Every step we have taken has been a step forward. All the progress we have made has been made at the expense of earnest comrades who placed the welfare of the movement above all mere personal considerations. As far as possible the burdens should be evenly distributed; and, by so doing, the time for making sacrifices (at least in so far as the Wisconsin movement is concerned) will be materially shortened, and soon be a mere memory of the past. Let's hasten the day, comrades, when we can begin to write the real history of the socialist movement of the city, state and nation. The eyes of the whole world are today centered on Milwaukee, and don't forget that the outcome here will go a long way towards settling the future of the working-class movement in America—whether it is to be painfully long-drawn-out or whether we are to move steadily and persistently forward until we have finally accomplished the task which we here in Milwaukee have already well begun—the wrestling of the reins of government from the capitalist class. Let us get to work with a will, comrades; let's put all the enthusiasm and fire into the movement that we are capable of. Now is the opportune moment. Make the Social-Democratic Fair such a howling success that the old-party capitalistic servants will be forced to run for cover. If you, dear reader, are one of the doubting

Thomases, doubt no longer, but take off your coat and go to work with a will. Nothing good has ever been accomplished without good hard, honest, earnest work. If you're looking for the loaded hand-wagon, here it is. There is always room for one more, and the beauty of it all is that you will be entitled to share in the ownership of the wagon. All aboard!

Visit the Whispering Cave the Alpine Beer Burg, the Museum of Prehistoric Curios the Court of Reaction and the thousand and one other attractions at the Social-Democratic Fair. Don't try to do it all in one day. Buy a season ticket and do it proper.

If you're looking for something real cold and slummy, visit the Court of Reaction, at the Social-Democratic Fair. The cruelties of the capitalist system will be reflected as in a mirror. You can't afford to miss it. But there's no danger; you won't. You've already been spotted.

There will be a change of program every day and every act will be brimful of ginger. Come prepared to have a good time. Come whether you've prepared or not. You'll have a good time anyway.

A word to out-of-town comrades. If you are contemplating coming to the city to do some trading, come during the Social-Democratic Fair. You will have an opportunity to get in touch with the comrades who are active in the movement in Milwaukee. Every effort will be put forth to make your visit a pleasant one, and you will go back home with such a store of pleasant recollections that you will have something worth while talking about for many a day. Besides, we will be able to give you valuable advice as to where to do your trading. And if you would like to take a few beautiful and useful souvenirs home with you, you will find an assortment at the fair as it rarely gathered together under one roof. You will find just what you have been looking for, and go on your way rejoicing. If you can possibly arrange to do so, by all means attend this great event. You'll never forget it nor regret it.

Wisconsin Notes.

Comrade Winfield R. Gaylord will make a tour of the state of Wisconsin, filling the dates which Comrade Carr expected to make. Comrade Carr is called east, hence the change of plans. Comrade Gaylord's dates will begin in White-water, Feb. 23, whence he will go to the western and afterwards to the northern parts of Wisconsin.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson, who was in Racine last Saturday, makes an enthusiastic report of the prospects for the coming municipal election in that city. It seems to be certain that we shall very considerably increase our number of Social-Democratic aldermen in the Racine city council. Our representatives in the Racine council have performed their duties with credit, and the people want more of such men.

Clearing Sale

Reliable Footwear

All of our Odds and Ends in Leather Goods and all of our Winter Stock, warm Shoes and Slippers to be sold at a cut of 33 1/2 per cent.

Mens' Enamel Lace Shoes, W. L. Douglas and R. Ackermann make, values up to \$4.00 per pair, to go at \$2.45

Ladies' French Heel Oxfords and Sabels, value up to \$3.00, to go at 98c

Ladies' Fur Trimmed Slippers, high and low cuts, values to \$1.00, to go at 79c

Ladies' nice warm House Slippers, only a few left, while they last at 48c

Children's warm Slippers at 25c

A lot of soft sole Infant's Shoes, 50c values at 23c

Special Mens' \$1.25 Arctics at 98c

Many more bargains, to numerous to mention, give us a call.

Comrade Mutchler Dead.

The comrades of Racine send us the following resolutions:

Whereas, Through the will of the Almighty, our comrade William Mutchler has been taken to the unknown life beyond, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of William Mutchler this community has lost a man of sterling character of unflinching integrity and of real worth and his family a devoted and loving husband and father.

Further Resolved, That we, his comrades, respectfully extend our heart-felt sympathy to the widow and family in their bereavement.

And Further Resolved, That this resolution be entered upon the records of the city central committee of the Social-Democratic party of Racine and that a copy hereof be sent to the family of the deceased, also one to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

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Whereas, Through the will of the Almighty, our comrade William Mutchler has been taken to the unknown life beyond, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of William Mutchler this community has lost a man of sterling character of unflinching integrity and of real worth and his family a devoted and loving husband and father.

Further Resolved, That we, his comrades, respectfully extend our heart-felt sympathy to the widow and family in their bereavement.

And Further Resolved, That this resolution be entered upon the records of the city central committee of the Social-Democratic party of Racine and that a copy hereof be sent to the family of the deceased, also one to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

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pear in "It Happened in Nordland," in which Mr. Fields is the star. The melodies were written by Victor Herbert, the great American leader and composer. Glen MacDonough has woven a story around the star, and his many associates, that brings them into all sorts of amusing complications. Mr. Fields is cast as a poor and bewildered man who wins out against all sorts of plots.

A perfect play, perfectly played, is a rarity, but people who have witnessed "The College Widow" agree that it deserves just that description. Its great run of forty weeks at the Garden Theater, New York, followed by its remarkable run in Chicago and St. Louis ought to be recommendation enough when it comes to the Davidson on Thursday, Feb. 15, for three performances.

BIJOU THEATER.

The Bijou doesn't let up in the matter of good things. Here are the Brothers Byrne again. There's

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PABST THEATER.

The "Divine Sarah," the greatest living actress in the world, comes to the Pabst Theater a week from Tuesday for three nights. It will be her farewell appearance in America, the last chance to see the great Bernhardt. The plays given will be La Sorciere, Camille and La Tosca. Mail orders are being filled now. The regular sale opens a week from today.

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